

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace paragraph [0046] beginning at page 12, with the following rewritten paragraph:

$$1/T_g = [(W_1/T_{g1}) + (W_2/T_{g2}) + \dots (W_n/T_{gn})]/100$$

In the Formula,

$W_1$  represents the weight percentage of monomer 1 and  $T_{g1}$ , the glass transition temperature  $T_g$  (K) of homopolymer of monomer 1;

$W_2$  represents the weight percentage of monomer 2 and  $T_{g2}$ , the glass transition temperature  $T_g$  (K) of homopolymer of monomer 2; and

$W_n$  represents the weight percentage of monomer n and  $T_{gn}$ , the glass transition temperature  $T_g$  (K) of homopolymer of monomer n.

Even if a compound containing an unsaturated radical-polymerization group as the emulsifier (F) is used during emulsion polymerization, the unsaturated radical-polymerization group-containing emulsifier is not included in the monomer (B) in calculation of the content of monomer (A) and the  $T_g$  of copolymer (E).

Please replace paragraph [0071] beginning at page 12, with the following rewritten paragraph:

1. Durability of coated film in hot water of bath tub

Each panelist took a bath everyday (a total of thrice) during the course of the experiments, and the degree of deterioration was evaluated by comparison of the appearances of the coated film immediately after start and after the test, according to the following criteria. The degree of deterioration in the appearance of coated film was divided in five ranks by visual observation. This evaluation is aimed at integrally evaluating the degree of

the damage on coated film and the separation thereof in hot water under a weakly alkaline environment that is encountered in daily life.

- 5: No deterioration of coated film
  - 4: Very slight deterioration of coated film
  - 3: Slight deterioration of coated film
  - 2: Some deterioration of coated film
  - 1: Significant deterioration of coated film
2. Removal efficiency:

After the test, the degree of the efficiency in removing the coated film with cosmetic cotton impregnated with a remover of 90 wt % acetone and 10 wt % water was evaluated by each panelist according to the normal method.

- 5: Very efficient
  - 4: More efficient (lowest standard needed for practical use)
  - 3: Efficient
  - 2: Less efficient
  - 1: Not efficient
3. Stability of glossiness

The degree of deterioration in glossiness was determined in five ranks, by comparing the glossiness of the coated film immediately after start of testing and that after the test.

- 5: Almost no deterioration in glossiness
  - 4: Slight deterioration in glossiness
  - 3: Some deterioration in glossiness
  - 2: Significant deterioration in glossiness
  - 1: No glossiness
4. Odor:

The odor of each nail enamel composition was evaluated sensory in five ranks when the nail enamel composition is applied, according to the following criteria:

- 5: No foul odor
  - 4: Very slight foul odor (lowest standard needed for practical use)
  - 3: Slight foul odor
  - 2: Some foul odor
  - 1: Significant foul odor, prohibiting practical use
5. Appearance reproducibility

The appearance reproducibility-(%) was determined in five ranks by visual observation of the difference in color tone between the nail enamel composition before application and that after application.

- 5: Almost no difference
- 4: Very slight difference
- 3: Slight difference
- 2: Some difference
- 1: Significant difference